

Improved Operation of Chloralkaline Reversible Cells with Mixed Metal Oxide Electrodes Made Using Microwaves

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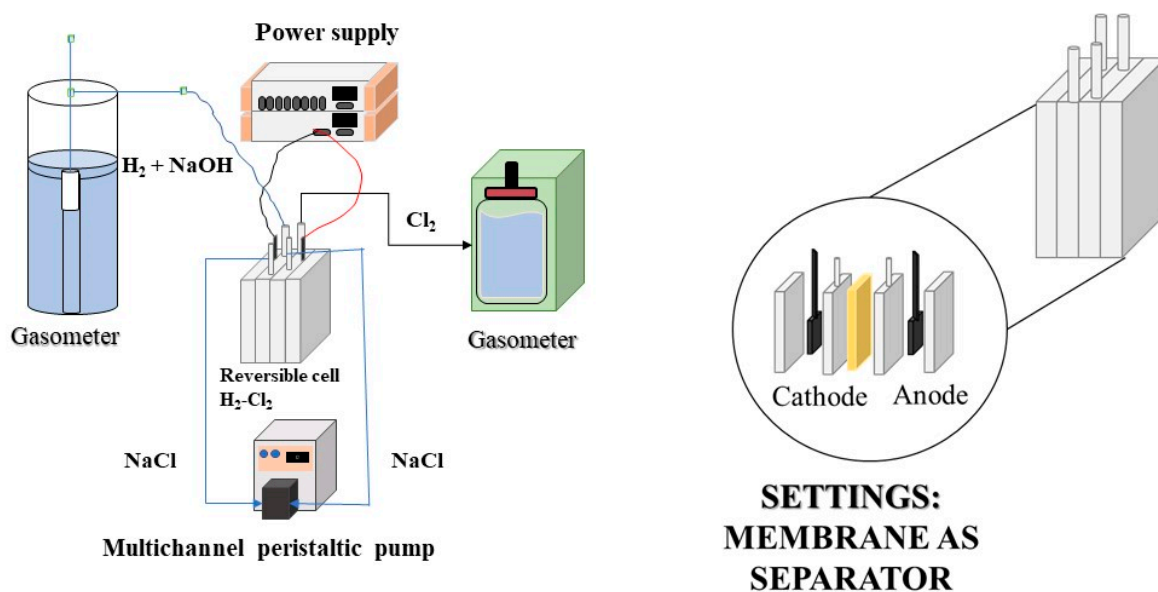


Figure S1. Schematic representation of the experimental setup used in this study, featuring gasometers in the anode and cathode compartments, power supply, electrochemical reversible cell, and a multichannel peristaltic pump. The right image provides an enlarged view of the reactor.

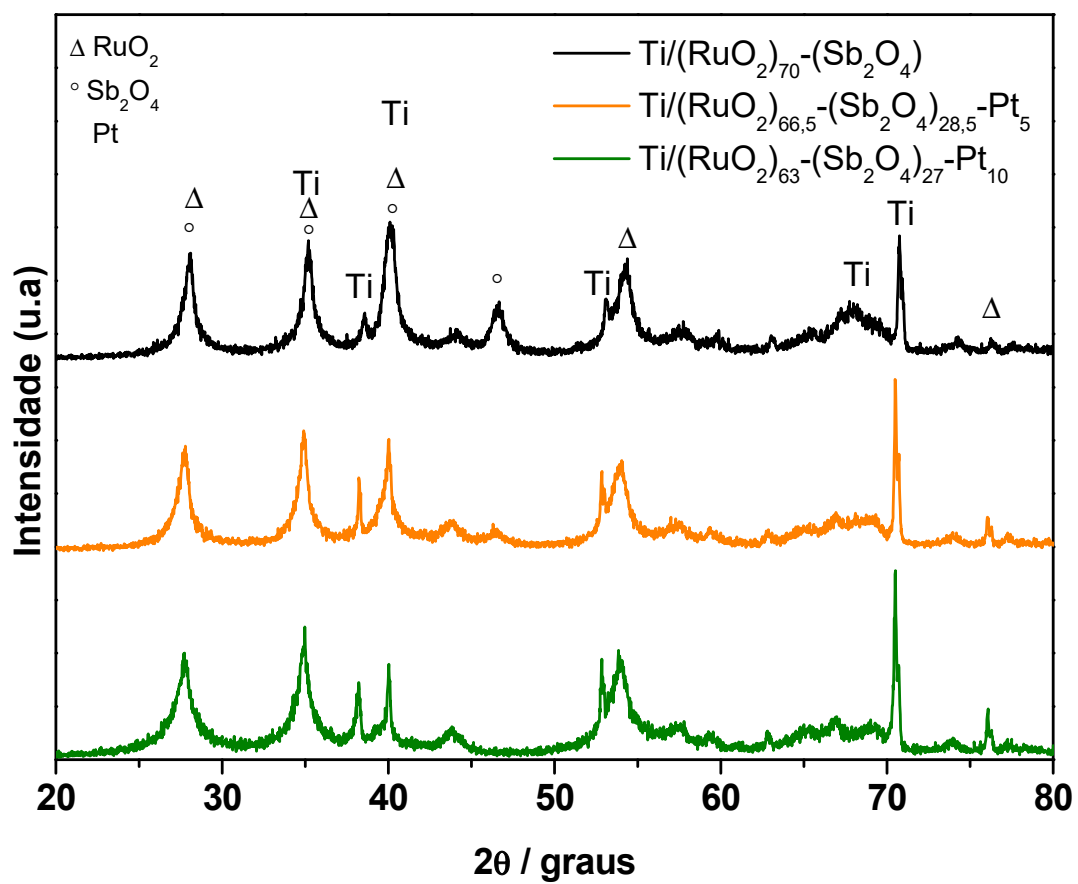


Figure S2. XRD diffraction patterns of the $\text{Ti}/(\text{RuO}_2)_{70}-(\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_4)_{30}$, $\text{Ti}/(\text{RuO}_2)_{66.5}-(\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_4)_{28.5}-\text{Pt}_5$, and $\text{Ti}/(\text{RuO}_2)_{63}-(\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_4)_{27}-\text{Pt}_{10}$ electrodes.

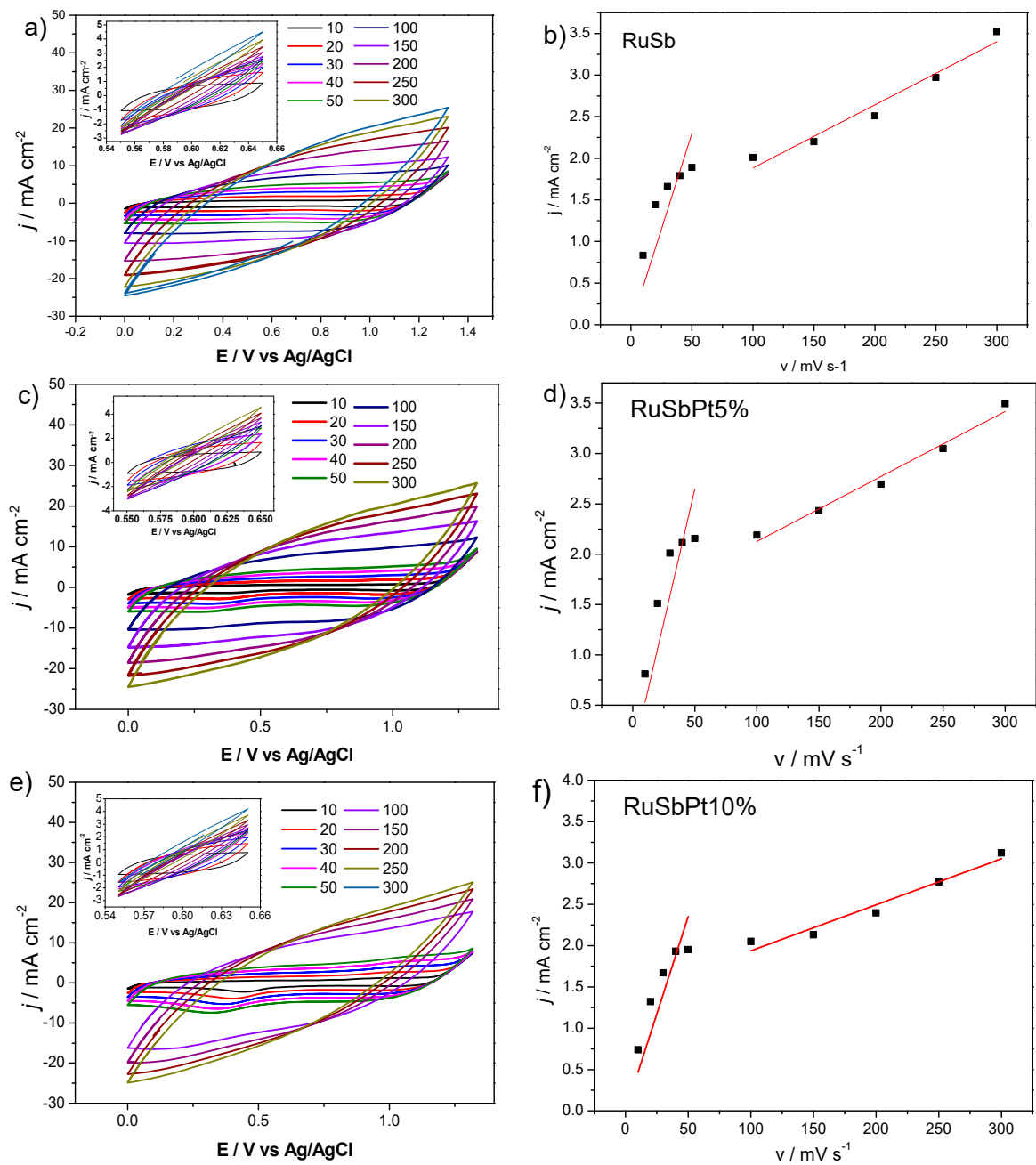


Figure S3. Cyclic voltammograms recorded in a 0.5 M H₂SO₄ solution during repetitive potential cycles at a scan rate ranging from 10 to 300 mV s⁻¹ (a,c,e). The correlation between the voltammetric capacitive responses is shown in (b,d,f) for the electrodes (a,b) Ti/(RuO₂)₇₀-(Sb₂O₄)₃₀, (c,d) Ti/(RuO₂)_{66.5}-(Sb₂O₄)_{28.5}-Pt₅, and (e,f) Ti/(RuO₂)₆₃-(Sb₂O₄)₂₇-Pt₁₀.

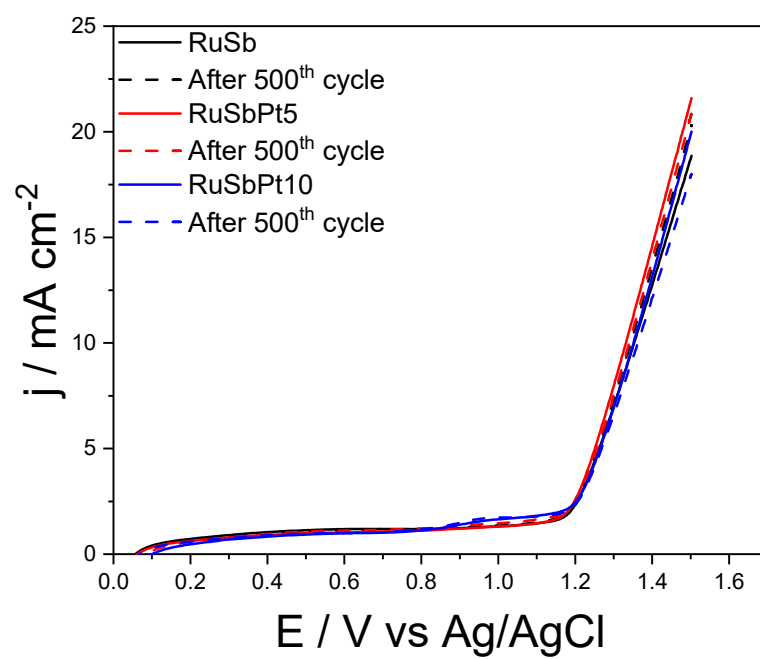


Figure S4. Linear sweep voltammetry profiles recorded at a scan rate of 20 mV s^{-1} in a $0.5 \text{ M H}_2\text{SO}_4$ solution before cycling and after 500 cycles at different electrodes studied in this work.